

The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1910.

JEFFERSON ON ROTATION IN OFFICE.

It has been a common assertion on the part of some of our contemporaries who favor the four proposed amendments to the Virginia Constitution that the theory of rotation in office is un-democratic and un-Jeffersonian. No more erroneous argument could have been set up, for those who are familiar with the writings which reveal the political ideas of the master-statesman of Monticello know full well that the spirit of this theory is breathed throughout the length and breadth of the thoughts of Mr. Jefferson. Of the many principles which he wished imbedded in the Constitution, there were few upon which he was more insistent than this principle of rotation in office, which he thus defined: "By the term rotation in office, we mean an obligation on the holder of that office to go out at a certain period."

Always the champion of popular liberty, Mr. Jefferson realized that the long continuation in office of an officer entrusted with power affecting the liberty of the people tended to the re-establishment of despotism and un-democratic government. In letter after letter he stressed this fear, for with him this fear was ever present. Trusting the people and defending their rights as few men in the history of the world have done, he nevertheless knew that there was a danger that through the instrumentalities of government which the people had themselves created, office-holders might obtain undue power and influence.

In these days, when the danger seems less apparent, the cry is: "Why put a good man out of office? Why not let him serve as long as we wish him to?" Such a plea, on first thought, seems sound, yet it is not. Mr. Jefferson realized the danger that lies in such a condition. He believed that in cases of this nature there should be some limit to popular action based on popular confidence. With all his trust in the people, he knew that in certain contingencies they must be so guarded as not to injure themselves by too liberal grant of power to a single officer. Mr. Jefferson lived in the days when great, indeed, was the menace of the monarchical system, but with that prophetic foresight that always characterized his thought, he realized that there might come a day when there would seem to be no difficulties and no dangers to justify the continuation of the principle of rotation in office. In a letter to Colonel Carrington, written on May 27, 1788, he said: "The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground. Our jealousy is only put to sleep by the unlimited confidence we all repose."

Limited tenure of office was one of the strong principles for which Jefferson stood. In a letter written in 1801, he said: "It is a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few; by resignation, none." He did not believe in simply going through the formality of putting a man out of office and letting the people re-elect him forthwith; he believed that some other man had the right to hold the office, and in due time, likewise give way to another.

The principle of rotation in office is as sound to-day as it was when Mr. Jefferson fought for it. Urged by a popular demand to enter upon a third term of the Presidency, at a time when his ability and experience would have been of great service to the nation in another term, he was emphatic in his declination, repeating therein his adherence to his belief in rotation in office and in the prevention of one-man power.

The question before the people of Virginia to-day is the same as that which was before the nation in the day of Mr. Jefferson; the difference is that it is a question of lesser scale. The principle is just as applicable as it ever was. No matter how far we may be removed from the shadow of the scepter, there is always danger in a democratic country and state that the office-holder may obtain undue power by undue continuation in office. The tendency is toward the centralization of power; in other words, in government as opposed to the individual. Though generations have journeyed to death since he said it, the words of Mr. Jefferson are as true and applicable to-day as they were in 1788.

"The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground."

These proposed amendments giving unlimited tenure of office to treasurers and commissioners of the revenue are in direct violation of the principle of rotation in office; they are undemocratic; they place "government" above the "liberty" of the individual. What would Jefferson have thought of an office-holder's trust? Does any one deny for a moment that against it he would have thundered his most deter-

mined inactivity and bent every energy to its destruction?

These are not the days of Jefferson; but the principles for which he battled are as vital to-day as they were about two hundred years ago.

ONE OF THE COLONELS' CROOKS.

The Hon. A. B. Anderson is a United States Judge in Indianapolis. He was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt when he was President against the protest of Harry S. New, ex-Republican National Chairman. When Mr. Roosevelt, then President, directed his subervient Department of Justice to seize the owners and editors of the Indianapolis News and take them to Washington for trial in a Court there, which he expected or hoped would also be subervient for the publication of a libel against the Government and sundry persons, whom the President thought the Government was in duty bound to protect and defend, in the Panama Canal scandal, Judge Anderson dismissed the case. When the Colonel was in Indianapolis last week, Mr. New explained to him that he was wrong in his opposition to Anderson's appointment. The Colonel asked him "hastily" if Judge Anderson were the man who had decided the libel case, and when he was informed that he was, the Colonel is said to have exclaimed: "That was the decision of a Jackass and a crook. Yes, he is a crook and a jackass, and I don't care if the whole world knows that I said it. This is not confidential."

We have never seen Judge Anderson and, therefore, do not know what he looks like, and we do not know whether he is crooked or not; there is certainly nothing in his decision to show that he did not hew straight to the line. But even if he belong to the class of animals noted by the Colonel and is really a crook, as alleged, which we do not believe, the fact would seem to establish one case in which the Colonel clinched a crook. The Colonel seems to be establishing his own claim more and more every day to be included in the classes to which he has assigned the more or less distinguished Indian.

SWEARING OFF.

If the Colonel should come out now and swear that he will not be a candidate for President in 1912, as some of his gang seem to think he will, very few people would believe him. He would probably take such an oath as that suggested in the interest of the so-called Republican ticket in New York, under duress, and afterwards claim that it was done for a righteous purpose and with a mental reservation. Besides, what is one little swear, more or less, when the Cause is in peril?

A WORD TO BOOKER.

If Booker Washington would "stick to his last" and let politics alone, he would do himself and his people far more good than by acting as a sort of office broker. He has said that the Southern white people are the best friends the negroes have; why not let them remain so?

IN THE NAME OF CHARITY.

Monday was "Tag Day" in Chicago. It was established there three years ago, and has since been worked with very good results. In 1908 the sum raised by this method, for the benefit of the children's societies of Chicago, amounted to \$29,000. Last year the figures reached were \$42,000, and this year the amount collected was \$65,000. The children's societies include thirty-one charities. Three thousand and one hundred workers were on the streets Monday, and they performed their task with wonderful success.

There has been much objection by some persons to this method of soliciting aid for worthy objects, but it is to be judged, we should think, by its fruit, and everywhere "Tag Day" has been observed. It has resulted in the collection of large sums of money for deserving objects of charity which would not have been collected otherwise. Some of the more straitlaced have an idea that this method is undignified, and we think it is, in a way; but this objection may well be pardoned in view of the fact that tight was that were never known to "loosen up" in any other way have actually chipped in of their store for the relief of many deserving institutions.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

High praise must be accorded to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society for its determination to mark permanently the historic Confederate sites of this city. Quietly planning their work, the members of the society are beginning to achieve the realization of the end which they had in view. On Wednesday morning the Society with due ceremony will unveil a tablet at the war residence of Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, whose great genius places him in the front rank of Virginia's eminent sons.

Other tablets will be unveiled from time to time. The sites already determined upon, besides that of the residence of Commodore Maury, are the house in which General J. E. B. Stuart died; the residence of Samuel Prentiss Moore, Surgeon-General of the Confederate States; the Tredegar Iron Works, where the plates of the Virginia (Merrimack) were rolled and the Confederate cannon made; the location of the inner line of defenses around Richmond, now within the city limits; the sites of Robertson and Chimborazo hospitals. After this work has been accomplished, the Society will proceed to identify and mark the department and other official buildings of the Confederate Government, the residences of Vice-President Stephens and of the Cabinet officers, and the site of the military camps. All these places of historic interest are to be marked enduringly with bronze or polished granite tablets, suitably inscribed. All data relative to the sites, with authoritative proofs, will be carefully compiled, recorded, and filed away in the archives of the Society.

This work has been long neglected. Time has wrought many changes and

historic buildings have been destroyed. In a few more years it might be impossible to locate these sites at all.

The Society has worked along with-out soliciting any funds from the city, although the work is one of great civic importance, serving to preserve the history of Richmond and to make the city historically significant to its citizens.

In the years that lie ahead, this patriotic work will be appreciated even more than it is now. Future generations will be increasingly grateful for these memorials. Other parts of the nation have long followed the custom of marking historic places, but the South has commonly neglected this work of permanent commemoration. These tablets have a lasting educational value, and will keep alive interest in the period to which they refer. The Confederate Memorial Literary Society deserves the gratitude of the entire city for its splendid work.

A DAILY TEXT-BOOK.

Normal school pupils and high school pupils in Washington will hereafter be expected to read the newspapers so that they may be informed about current events, the Board of Education having issued an order or preferred a request to this effect. Mr. P. M. Hughes, the assistant superintendent of schools, says:

"I am sorry to say that our teachers do not seem to have the faintest idea of what is going on in the world at the present time. The intelligent teacher should keep pupils in touch with events of importance. The work in the debating societies this year will be devoted mainly to live issues to accomplish this result."

Of course, the teachers in Washington should read the Washington papers, but we would suggest as a course of parallel reading the highly esteemed Times-Dispatch. Virginia is very near to Washington, and we do not risk anything in saying that the daily reading of the Times-Dispatch would afford the teachers and pupils in the schools of Washington a broad and helpful view of the whole field of journalism. We would also suggest that it would be a fine thing if the teachers and pupils in the schools and colleges of Richmond should be required to read this newspaper every day as a part of the daily curriculum, so that they might be kept advised of the things that are taking place here and elsewhere throughout the Old Dominion and everywhere in the world.

MONEY FOR THE INDEPENDENTS.

The Independence League of New York has sent out an appeal for campaign contributions. A special committee is handling the business. It says in a circular letter it has distributed:

"Our campaign fund will be small. We will accept no money from privileged trusts or privileged individuals. We have undertaken a campaign throughout the State of New York, and our legitimate expenditures, while exceedingly small in comparison with those of other parties, will still be more than should be borne by our candidates."

Just so, and, besides, Mr. Hearst has already financed it many such campaigns to justify him in assuring the whole burden of this stupid attempt at "politics."

MIGHT BE GOOD FOR JEJUNUM.

Professor H. C. Carel, of the University of Minnesota, has discovered a chemical that will revolutionize the present treatment of disease. He says "that it is eight times as powerful as carboic acid, not poisonous, and death to all germs. The professor says that he is perfectly willing to submit to cholera infection to prove the disease can be cured by his chemical. He claims that it will be a great thing for purifying infected drinking water, as one drop will make any water safe to drink. Bacteriologists who have investigated the matter report that their tests have proved many of Professor Carel's claims.

We hope this is so, of course, because those of us who drink water have to be very careful about it, but what is most needed in some States, notably down in Texas, is a chemical combination that will make it unnecessary to employ the surgeon's knife in the treatment of the jejunum, not that we object to using the knife on any and all occasions in Texas; but because there are other regions where the jejunum also requires treatment.

PROHIBITION'S FAILURES.

In an interview printed in the Birmingham Age-Herald, Mr. J. F. Dearing, who has been traveling through the South recently, gives his observations on the prohibition wave, which he thinks is subsiding.

"The time will hardly come when prohibition agitation will cease entirely," says Mr. Dearing, "but the prohibition wave that seemed to be sweeping the South has spent its force. The reason why prohibition failed to prohibit in large cities is because the lawbreaker has been too radical. Had they been less drastic, or, in other words, had they provided for dispensaries or high license and strict regulation in cities of not less than 20,000, prohibition would have commended itself to a majority of the people."

Mr. Dearing was in Savannah recently. Saloons there are running just as if Georgia were not a prohibition State, he says. In Atlanta, the city that near-by made famous, beer is sold in large quantities. In Birmingham, thinks Mr. Dearing, as much liquor is consumed as used to be before prohibition was established. In Florida, the Statewide prohibition movement is most unpopular, he asserts, and there they told him that if a vote had been taken two years ago Statewide prohibition would have carried the State, while now the matter is taken as a joke. The Florida people will vote on the question next month, and "it will be snuffed under."

Mr. Dearing also believes that Missouri will reject prohibition. In North Carolina, he observes, many men vote "dry" for political reasons and then drink in blind tigers to their hearts' content.

An interesting statement of Mr.

Dearing is that the internal revenue receipts show that the consumption of liquor in the United States is about the same in volume as it was before the prohibition movement got a start.

"If all prohibitionists were total abstinence, the cause of temperance would be greatly strengthened," concludes Mr. Dearing, and that this shaft strikes home none will be likely to deny. The profession of prohibition is not synonymous with its practice.

We do not know who Mr. Dearing is, but we have little doubt as to his statement of prohibition conditions in our sister States of the South. There is nothing new under the sun; many a time and oft has prohibition been found to be impractical.

MR. MACVEAGH'S VOTE.

Secretary Franklin MacVeagh thinks that "after a man has lived in the same house twenty-one or twenty-five years he should be entitled to vote without registering every two years," or, at least, this is reported by the Hartford Courant to be his mature opinion, reached after he had been compelled to travel all the way from Washington to Chicago to register or else lose his vote. If Mr. MacVeagh were only a Democrat we could see some virtue in his position; but upon reflection, he will agree with us, we are sure, that the ballot cannot be too securely guarded against Republican voters in Chicago, and everywhere else for that matter. He would probably find his name on the poll list whether he register or not, the managers of election in the great West-ern town, we have been led to believe, never failing to take account of the absent ones, whether buried in affairs of state in Washington, or in the beautiful cemeteries out there. It is a question how long a man's name can be voted in Chicago after he is dead without violating the proprieties. The evil has actually spread to some parts of the South; it will be remembered that in the recent Democratic primaries in the Second District some notoriously dead men voted just as intelli-gently as if they had been alive.

PUNISHING MINE FAKERS.

One of the oldest and yet most common frauds practiced upon the people is that of the sale of worthless mining stocks. The impostors who swindle the people in this way have been very bold about it, and have not hesitated to employ reputable newspapers and magazines to effect their ends.

The American Mining Congress has determined, so far as it lies in its power, to circumvent promoters and peddlers of stock of this description. This organization is urging the States of the Union to make such dealing a felony, punishable by a \$5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment. This law would apply to any person knowingly publishing false or fraudulently exaggerated statements or anything "which is intended to give, or which shall have a tendency to give, to the public generally or to any person a less or greater apparent value to the shares, bonds or property of any corporation, joint stock association, co-partnership, or individual, than said shares, bonds, or property, or any part thereof shall really or in fact possess."

THE SUPREMACY OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Taking up the charge that the stock of American railroads is watered, James J. Hill, the distinguished railroad financier, in a recent speech refuted this assertion. Comparing the railroads of this country to those of Europe, he said: "The railroads of the United States, with a machine that costs \$60,000 per mile, or which stands capitalized at that amount, give from 50 per cent. to over 20 per cent. as much service for, from one-quarter to one-half the cost to the public, and pay from twice to five times the rate of wages."

The comparative statistics in this matter justify the claim set forth by Mr. Hill. According to the figures of the United States Government, the railroads of this country, in stocks and bonds, are capitalized at less than \$60,000 the mile. With that equipment, which costs \$60,000 the mile, the railroads of this country on an average 1,000,000 tons per mile of road per annum.

In Great Britain, with equipment that is capitalized at \$288,000 the mile, or more than four times the capitalization of American railroads, 500,000 tons per mile per annum are moved by the railroads. This is one-half the service rendered by the American roads.

Germany has an average cost per mile of railroad of \$138,000, as compared with \$60,000 in the United States. Yet the German railroads move 700,000 tons per mile, against 1,000,000 tons per mile each year in the United States.

In France, the railroads cost about \$150,000 per mile. That is two and one-half times as much as the average cost in this country. The French railroad moves 412,000 tons per mile of road per annum—less than one-half of what the American railroad moves.

If we were in Royall Cabell's place we should not make any speeches in the Ninth District for Slomp. It will not do Slomp any good, and it will not help Cabell to make a more efficient officer. There is such a thing as "per-nicious activity" in politics.

If the manager of the Cubs will communicate with Editor Jim Hoyt, of the Columbia baseball club, he will be able to secure a bunch which would knock out the Athletics in any sort of a game.

Not because the Columbians have ever played ball, but because they must be cracking good players, their "reserved strength" being such that they could lick the Quakers.

The Cubs lost the game yesterday. That's what they got for playing ball on Sunday.

Editor Charles Hopkins Clark says in the Hartford Courant, or one of his assistants says for him, he being the "responsible editor" of that fine old newspaper:

"The oath of chifon or sheer silk that passes slantwise across the figure below the waist, knotting at the knees, is eminently useful, in that it aids in preserving the slender silhouette of a cleverly managed."

What we should like the "Doctor" to tell us now is, is this oath to be worn only with the frock coat?

Stimson's only chance appears to be in cutting his equilibrium loose. It will sure drown him if he doesn't get rid of it. It has already swamped

Stimson's party.

Two hundred thousand majority is the least that has been figured out in New York against Mr. Roosevelt.

Mayor Oskai, of Tokyo, Japan, regretted very much that he could not visit Richmond; but he is compelled to leave Washington to-day on his return trip to his own country. Mayor Richardson, of Richmond, however, gave him a number of points about how to run a great modern city so as to obtain the best results, and visitors from Richmond to Tokyo in a few years will hardly be able to tell the difference.

Does the New York Tribune happen to know yet whether it will support Mr. Taft for President in 1912 or Mr. Roosevelt?

The Chattanooga Times will please not introduce George Bailey, of the Houston Post, into the discussion of anybody's Democracy.

What the Colonel seems to need just now more than anything else is a "gardeen" instead of a lot of fetch-whippers, who keep him in a constant funk. Under the right sort of management, he might really count for something; but surrounded as he is by the Rollo Boys and the idolaters of a cheap sort who think that they can keep themselves in the limelight a little bit also, he is making such a spectacle that even his worst enemies are almost persuaded to protest against making a monkey of him.

Has Baillinger actually resigned? The muck-rakers have not said anything about him for a week or so.

Has anybody seen Pinchot, Gifford Pinchot? And Garfield, dear old Jimmy Garfield? Are they carrying the election in Ohio for Harmon?

It is said that Boss Cox has determined to quit Cincinnati and take up his residence in New York. Does this mean that he wants to get nearer to Oyster Bay, so that he can be received into really good society, or that the reins of party power are to be turned over to him after the present fitful fever is over? Why not match Murphy with Cox?

As we have noted, Bourke Cockran has turned up now as a Democratic ally of the Colonel in his fight for New York State, and is making speeches for Stimson. Surely the lines of Stimson have fallen in unpleasant places. Sorry for Stimson. One last upon Bourke's bugle horn will lose him a thousand votes. Just how much Stimson will be beaten is a purely gambling question with all the odds against him.

It is very clear that the Charlotte Observer never heard of prochronism until The Times-Dispatch discovered it, and applied it to one of the most vicious tendencies of the newspapers in the "Declaration" part of the old North State.

The leading editorial article in the Charlotte Evening Chronicle on Tuesday was a tribute to the Rev. P. P. Alston, a colored pastor, who died in the North Carolina town that morning. Years ago he established an industrial and training school there in connection with his church work, and through this institution, "educated and sent into fields of usefulness hundreds of colored youth of both sexes," nearly all of whom have proved the excellence of the service he performed. Says the Chronicle:

"Through his conduct in life he won the respect and friendship of all the white people of Charlotte; who recognized him as a valuable man—a useful citizen in every sense of the word. We are glad we said all this to him on the occasion of a recent visit by him to our office."

This would be a fine tribute to any one; it is very gratifying that it has been paid by the editor of a white man's newspaper in a white man's town to a worthy colored minister who had no other thought in his work than the good of the community and the elevation of his people.

Nearly-weds surely have to suffer much embarrassing attention before they go to the altar. In a village in another State a few days ago, a bride-to-be was tendered a luncheon, and after "a tempting salad course and not 'chocolate' were served" she had to endure a musical program which consisted of the following numbers: "Bridal Procession," "Dawn," "O Perfect Love," "I Love Thee," "The Bridal Song," "I Love You," "You'd Better Ask Me," and "Silent As Night." Imagine a sweet young thing having to sit through all that blushing and smiling sheepishly and trying to look like a moving picture of utter bliss: How do they stand such gush?

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MARRIED WOMEN

is the expectant mother's greatest help, the muscles and tendons for the unusual strain, renders the ligaments supple and elastic, aids in expanding the chest and loosens the membranes and tissues. It is especially valuable where the breasts are troubled and danger when the little one comes. Women who use Mother's Friend are assured of passing the crisis with safety. It is for sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

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No married woman's happiness is complete without children; she yearns with the deeper longings of her nature for the joys of motherhood. But women who bear children should prepare for the coming of baby by properly caring for their physical systems. Mother's Friend is a remedy which prepares the muscles and tendons for the unusual strain, renders the ligaments supple and elastic, aids in expanding the chest and loosens the membranes and tissues. It is especially valuable where the breasts are troubled and danger when the little one comes. Women who use Mother's Friend are assured of passing the crisis with safety. It is for sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

GOVERNOR PAGE.

Will you kindly answer as soon as possible if there have been two Governors of Virginia named Page, and were they brothers, and who were their wives? A SUBSCRIBER.

John was Governor in 1802. He was the only Governor of that name.

JEFFRIES AND SULLIVAN.

Can you tell me whether there was a fight between James J. Jeffries and John L. Sullivan, "prizefighters" or not? GEO. L. JONES.

THEY NEVER FOUGHT.

Can you tell me whether there was a fight between James J. Jeffries and John L. Sullivan, "prizefighters" or not? GEO. L. JONES.

FENCE LAW IN ALBEMARLE.

If you are acquainted with the fence laws of Albemarle county, Va., will you kindly answer through the Query Column of your paper whether I have to fence against my neighbor's stock? A. SUBSCRIBER.

We have no information as to these laws.

ADDRESS OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

1. Where must I address a letter to reach Colonel Roosevelt?
2. How or where can I find the government laws on minerals and mineral land?
3. Who has the most right to treasure found on land, such as a cave with Indian relics; also minerals? What interest has the government in it?

1. Write to him, care the Outlook Magazine, New York City.
2. In the State Library.
3. The owner of the land. The government has nothing to do with it, as a rule.

FRENCH HERALD.

I have acquired at the State Library for books on French heraldry, but failed to find any. Could you tell me where I might procure them?

We know of no possible source in this city. You might find such volumes in the Congressional Library, at Washington. If you desire to, they must send us self-addressed, stamped envelope for name of dealer.

"Merrimack" Iron.

I have in my possession three pieces of iron. On one side is the inscription, "The first ironclad, 1862," and a picture of the Confederate warship, the Merrimack, and on the other side, "Made from the armorplate of the Merrimack." I would like to know the purpose of the armorplate of the Merrimack, and where it was found them in the ground in digging. W. J. TAYLOR.

These relics probably have no value worth investigating.

ALFONSO PLANNING MORE IMPROVEMENTS

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

KING ALFONSO, having endowed his capital with a magnificent new boulevard, a mile long, and 150 feet wide, known as the Gran Via, starting from the Plaza de San Marcial, and having also assumed the initiative in providing Madrid with a sorely needed, up-to-date and thoroughly modern hotel, at the opening of which he, as well as the two Queens, was present the other day, has now taken seriously his duty as legislator and canalization of the river Manzanares, on the banks of which the Spanish metropolis is perched. A magnificent project, a most extraordinary river, which has its source in some of the most sombre recesses of the neighboring Guadarrama range of mountains, about twenty miles above Madrid, and pours itself into the Jarama River, about twelve miles below the capital. Sometimes it is a raging torrent, at other moments a mere rivulet, which occasionally disappears altogether from the face of the earth, being only found after digging to a depth of three or four feet in the sand. Its sudden changes take place without warning, and the sudden floods result from the retaining walls of some natural reservoirs under the pressure of water accumulated from springs and melted snows.

The normal condition of the Manzanares is that of a rivulet, and as such it is something very much akin to a standing joke, having water at the foot of the late Count Tattenbach, who died the other day as German ambassador at Madrid, was wont to declare that he never saw the river, and that all other rivers, it was because it was "navigable by carriage and on horseback." Lord Byron caused "the river" to light his cigar, and one of its banks from a tinder extended to him from the opposite bank, while Tirso de Molina, surnamed "the Duke of Valence," when Alexander Dumas, the elder, was at Madrid, the river had completely dried up, and he had his little joke in grave, handing him a glass of water at the hotel at which he was staying a glass of water, requesting him to carry it down to the river god of the Manzanares, who, he insisted, was badly in need of a drink.

Yet three stately bridges span the river bed, the two oldest of which are the Puente de Segovia, while the newer one, a steel suspension bridge, bears the name of the Puente de Carlos III. The river, which is a canal, leaving the Manzanares just above the Toledo bridge, traverses the southern part of the metropolis, and empties into the Bay of Cádiz, the village of Vacia Madrid. But it is difficult to understand the object of this costly piece of work, since the canal is usually wholly dry and a receptacle for offal and refuse whenever the water is lacking in the river Manzanares.

The work which King Alfonso is now undertaking has for its object the canalization of the river from its sources in the mountains—that is to say, by providing the stately bridges, and by removing those rocky obstacles at its source which keep the waters pent up in the mountains, until their very volume butters the water, and by hydraulic engineers of the present time are convinced that by this means, and by a very simple system of locks, the Manzanares can be rendered a merely respectable looking river at all times, but even a navigable one all the year round. This view coincides with the policy already in the reign of Philip II., of Philip IV., and of Charles II., the latter, however, had the munch of the submit the project to the Cortes, which pronounced against it, on the ground, that the enterprise would be as "silly as the billiard table of Toledo," since it had already wished the Manzanares to be navigable. He would, certainly have made it so.

The money necessary for King Alfonso's project has already been voted by the Cortes, and comprises a scheme for draining all the rainwater that falls into the Manzanares, not the sewerage, of course, but the water intended, as soon as it is completed, to further improve the Manzanares, to open up a navigable waterway between Madrid and Lisbon.

Queen Maria Pia's exile from Portugal, to spend the remainder of her days, under the much-needed care of her similarly widowed sister, Princess Clotilde Bonaparte, at the Chateau de Moncaliére, near Turin, serves to recall the fact that she was married by proxy to the King of Portugal, and that she found herself on landing already the wife of a monarch, whom she never saw in her life.

The marriage ceremony had been performed at Turin prior to her departure for Portugal, and she was, on the occasion of his sovereign's wedding, who took his place before the altar

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